

*Z. umbrosa* Small which Small (1933) reports for "Hammocks, sand-dunes, and shell mounds, NE Fla."

The first collection presumed to be from Georgia was sent in for naming to the University of Georgia Herbarium in 1928 by Gertrude Proctor. Within a year or so after my arrival at the University of Georgia in 1938 I corresponded with Ms. Proctor in regard to the *Zamia*. The specimen had been given to her for naming from near Woodbine, Camden County. Ms. Proctor could not remember or find out who sent the specimen, but thought it was collected in a hammock. She and I searched considerably for the species in Camden County without success. There seemed to be a strong possibility that the specimen had been collected in Florida by someone living near Woodbine. Hence, I did not report *Zamia* for Georgia at that time.

My beliefs are now altered by my collection of *Zamia* from St. Simon's Island, Glynn County, where, according to Albert Fendig, Sr., a local resident, it occurs in a few scattered natural localities, but nowhere abundantly. My collection was made from one of three plants under a *Quercus virginiana* tree in a woods dominated by this and other evergreen species. *Pinus* was scattered, *Vitis* common.

In view of the above, *Zamia* should be considered native to Camden and Glynn Co., Georgia. The collections reported are: Camden Co.: [with male cone] Apr 1928, GA18054. Glynn Co.: *Duncan* 26359. Vigorous plant with about 20 leaves and "fruiting."—Elev. ca. 25 ft. 17 Sep 1971, GA100484. —Wilbur H. Duncan, *Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens, GA*, 30602.

#### REFERENCES

- LAWRENCE, G.H.M. 1951. *Taxonomy of vascular plants*. MacMillan Co., N.Y. 823p.  
SMALL, J. K. 1933. *Manual of the southeastern flora*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1554p.

*GALIUM SPECIES NEW TO THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES*—While preparing a treatment of *Galium* for the *Flora of the Southeastern United States*, I examined specimens which proved to be *Galium tricornutum* Dandy and *Galium palustre* L. Both species are previously unrecorded for the southeastern United States.

*Galium tricornutum* is a Eurasian species which occurs sporadically in the eastern United States and is reported from California (Munz, 1959) and western Oregon (Hitchcock, 1959). This species superficially resembles *G. aparine* L.

Specific collection data for specimens from the southeastern United States are as follows: ARKANSAS: Miller Co.: Red River bottom, E of Texarkana, 3 May 1951, *Moore* 510145 (UARK). GEORGIA: Oglethorpe Co.: banks of artificial pond, just W of Dry Fork Creek between Lexington and Washington, 17 May 1952, *Duncan* 13541 (GA). SOUTH CAROLINA: Cherokee Co.:

roadside ditch, 2.4 mi N of jct. SC Rt. #150 and US Rt. #29 on SC Rt. #150 (N of Gaffney), 13 Apr 1957, *Ables 22713* (NCU). Greenwood Co.: field, SC #34, 2.5 mi SW of Ninety-Six, 30 Mar 1957, *Radford 20103* (NCU).

*Galium palustre* L. is also a Eurasian species which previously has been introduced in the United States in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin (Fernald, 1950) and which closely resembles *G. tinctorium* L.

Specific collection data for the one known specimen from the southeastern United States is as follows: WEST VIRGINIA: McDowell Co.: wet ditch, Anawalt, 17 Jun 1969, *Musie s.n.* (WVA). Presently it is unknown whether this species is established in the area of collection or merely a waif.—*Cheryl A. Lawson, 960 Oakridge, Duncan, Oklahoma, 73533.*

#### REFERENCES

- FERNALD, M. L. 1950. Gray's manual of botany. 8th edition. American Book Co., New York.  
 HITCHCOCK, C. L., A. CRONQUIST, & M. OWNBEY. 1959. Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest. Part 4. University of Washington Press, Seattle.  
 MUNZ, P. A. 1959. A California flora. University of California Press, Berkeley.

NOTES ON *MITRACARPUS HIRTUS* (*M. VILLOSUS*) AND *SCIRPUS CALIFORNICUS* IN MISSISSIPPI—*Mitracarpus hirtus* (L.) DC. (Nicholson, 1977) has been previously reported in the continental United States from southern Texas (Correll & Johnston, 1970, as *Mitracarpum hirtum* (L.) DC.), central Florida (Ward, 1976, as *Mitracarpus villosus* (SW.) DC.), and most recently from southern Louisiana (Wunderlin, 1979, as *Mitracarpus hirtus*). In the course of identifying a Rubiaceae collection from R. Dale Thomas, Northeast Louisiana University, I discovered an SMU collection of *Mitracarpus hirtus* misidentified as *Spermacoce glabra* from southern Mississippi. This is apparently the only known record of it from that state. Collection data: Mississippi. Pearl River Co.: cultivated field with *Crotalaria spectabilis*, 2 mi N of Henleyfield, 15 Nov 1964, *Sargent 8542* (SMU). This is about 12.5 mi NW of Picayune on hwy 43, which is around 15 mi NE of the Louisiana collection reported by Wunderlin. Wunderlin's report from Louisiana is based on a later collection from St. Tammany Parish: waste place RR, Abita Springs, 3 Oct 1970, *Thieret 32568* (FSU).

I suspect the two collections to have their origin from one introduction possibly originating in Mississippi based on collection dates and localities.

*Scirpus californicus* (C.A. Mey.) Steud. is presently known in the United States from Arkansas and Texas west to California. It is believed that this is the first known collection to be reported from Mississippi.